Rs. 2.6066 crore was released by Government of India during the last three years to the State of Uttar Pradesh towards reimbursement of expenditure already incurred for maintenance of Gandak embankments in the Nepal portion as per the recommendations of the Gandak High Level Committee. The amount has been fully utilized by the State Government for the said purpose.

(b) Year-wise details of amount reimbursed are as below:

Year	Amount Released
2000-01	Rs. 1.7522 crore
2001-02	Nil
2002-03	Rs. 0.8544 crore
TOTAL:	Rs. 2.6066 crore

(c) Does not arise.

Failure of civic agencies to use water

1788. SHRI RAJU PARMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 80 per cent of the 380 million gallons of water treated every day is released into the river as none of the civic agencies has the infrastructure to utilize it;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to recycle this water for use by various civic agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) to (b) A study by the Central Pollution Control Board in 1994-95 shows that the total waste-water generated in 300 Class-I cities is about 15,800 million litres a day (mld), while the treatment capacity is hardly 3,750 mld. In the 23 metro cities, over 9000 million litres of sewage is generated daily, of which about 60 per cent is generated in the four mega cities of Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi and Chennai. Of the total waste water generated in the metro cities, hardly 30 per cent is treated before disposal. Most of the cities have only primary treatment facilities. Thus, the untreated and

partially treated municipal waste water finds its way into water sources such as rivers, lakes and ground water.

(c) Urban Water Supply and Sanitation being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Government and Urban Local Bodies to plan, implement, execute, operate, monitor schemes and make adequate provision in their annual budgets.

The 10th Plan Document *inter-alia* suggests the measures of recycling of treated waste water as part of conservation measures and the suggested action points are as under:

"Reuse of treated sewage must be given priority in view of the fact that water is going to become more scarce in the near future. With tertiary treatment, water from treated sewage can be used even for air-conditioning, industrial and non-potable uses. This must be made thrust area".

- The treated waste water may be used extensively in agriculture and horticulture.
- Depending upon the local conditions, appropriate systems must be selected to treat the municipal waste water in urban areas;
- Wherever sufficient land is available, simple treatment systems such as stabilization pond, duckweed pond, artificial wet lands etc. may be adopted to treat and dispose the municipal waste water;
- In large housing complexes and townships, on-site waste water treatment such as septic tank, soak pits etc. may be adopted.

Schemes for flood control

†1789. SHRI ABHAY KANT PRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether devastating floods occur due to the several rivers originating from the Himalaya and flowing through various parts of the country particularly Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam and North-Eastern region;

(b) whether Government have any proposal/scheme to control such type of flood; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.